

THE RALEIGH NEWS.

VOL. XV.—43

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1879.

\$5.00 PER ANNUM.

WASHINGTON.

YESTERDAY'S HOUSE AND SENATE.

Bayard Makes an Eloquent Effort—He is Followed by Maxey—The Army Bill Discussed.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Senate.—The Senate, shortly after meeting, resumed the consideration of the Army Appropriation Bill. Mr. Bayard defended the incorporation of general legislation on appropriation bills, there being nothing unusual in it. Hence, the cry of a revolution was unsubstantial and foolish, and that which the people would condemn. Bayard said the Constitution does not provide that no army appropriation should be made before two years, in order to keep the expense of the army in the hands of the people's representatives. Before 1874, the third of the resolution to appropriate the army was placed in the army appropriation bill.

Bayard having referred to the recent election of Congress in New York city, at the November election of 1870, Mr. Blaine asked him why he did not cast a care near by?—where Buchanan, in 1857, ordered out the U. S. marines in a municipal election, and seven citizens were killed within a mile of the capitol?

Mr. Bayard replied that he was acting in an instance nearer in time if not in place, and added: "Any man or party intruding on the liberty of the citizen, will meet my condemnation now, and at the time of the election, I demanded all action tending to retard the advent of good feeling between the sections, and concluded by expressing confidence that the people would support a majority in their present legislation, and as far as the question of justice and individual freedom."

Maxey followed. He said the Constitution did not confer on the U. S. Government any authority to regulate elections. Therefore it could not be compelled to submit to a majority to modify a law allowing such a power. The present law interfered with the prerogative of the State Government, which alone had the authority to protect its citizens in the right of a lawful assembly for any purpose whatever. Free government rests on the right of the people to elect it. The Democratic party could not afford to be condemned for acting on this principle. With reference to Blaine's remarks about the ex-Confederate becoming Senators, Maxey said they were held in high regard, but that they were not in the civil state, but in and endeavoring to hasten the era of genuine brotherhood. Blaine had also alluded to President Lincoln. Maxey said they all accorded Lincoln a fair, just, and fearless administration in action. His words, "with charity all," were adopted by the South, which acted on a conviction of right, and endeavored to build up the waste places of the war and bring back prosperity to the whole country.

Opening the Indian Territory.

The St. Louis papers are again urging the scheme of the Indian Territory, to settle, and protest to believe that it meets the views of a majority of the Indians themselves. In regard to the Indians themselves, they ignore the report of the Senate committee, which visited the Territory last year for the purpose of investigating the matter.

The committee was strongly in favor of opening up the country to the great majority of Indians.

It is probable that the Indians are

not without some apprehension of

the result of the opening of the

territory.

House.—The House is proceeding with the regular order of business.

With reference to the bills introduced, under a call of the States, the bill for the distribution of the unexpended balance of the Geneva Award, was introduced by Frye, and three financial bills by March, of Maine.

Collision at Sea.

London, April 21.—The steamer Gellert, from Hanover by way of Havre for New York, was in collision with another vessel Sunday, and arrived at Selly, where she was detained until this morning, when she gave \$35,000 in bonds and proceeded. The vessel with which Gellert was in collision was the British brig, Rosella Smith, New York, for Rio. The Gellert sustained slight damage to her topmasts, and had one boat smashed. Rosella Smith lost her foremast, jibboom and main top mast, had a boat smashed and sustained other damages. The collision occurred at four o'clock Sunday morning, twenty miles seawards of Bishop Rock, Selly. The Gellert towed Rosella Smith to Selly.

Catholic Demonstration in Rome.

Rome, April 21.—There was great Catholic demonstration, display of sacred robes, yesterday in honor of St. John the Baptist as protest against alleged sacrilegious teachings of the protestant minister, Dr. Ribetti, who had posted handbills announcing a discourse entitled "Glory to God only." Pilgrimage to the great Basilica of Santa Maria, Majorana, St. John, Lateran, and Santa Croce in Giusalemme in response to a special invitation of Cardinal Vicar Pennevery, were numerous and enthusiastic.

Gen. Robert's March on Cabul.

London, April 21.—General Roberts is ready to start on a march through the Shatargardan Pass with two splendid brigades, with which he will be able to occupy Cabul, even unassisted by other columns.

Evacuation of Roumelia.

Philippopolis, April 21.—General Stolipin received instructions to take necessary measures to commence evacuation of Roumelia May 3d.

Views of a Gravellian Man.

Correspondence of the News.

OXFORD, April 19.

Why talk about an honest and free expression of the public will?—the ballot-box with the man shambles—sitting in the Presidential chair, claiming the privilege of sending his brass-buttoned minions to sport their shining steel insultingly and defiantly in the face of quiet, decent, virtuous, while exercising the deepest of rights with power to make "instant arrest without proof," of all who dare to give expression to their indignant feelings against such an interference with the freedom of the ballot-box?—What would Franklin, a Pinckney or a Tocqueville think if permitted to visit our beloved country on some important election occasion, to find the bristling bayonets of a minority President glowering in the sunlight at the different election precincts?—What would the freedom and purity of the ballot-box?—Would they not indignantly ask: "Where is that indomitable love of liberty that actuated the noble fathers in their unyielding efforts to shake off the yoke of military despotism, and to guarantee to themselves and to their posterity the freedom of the press and the ballot-box?" Is this the way to get an honest and free expression of the public will on great questions affecting the destiny of the nation?—What is the meaning of the people? What talk about the freedom of the ballot-box with a foisted armed militia keeping timid voters from the polls, or terrifying them into iniquity to his will?"

I, for one, am in favor of Congress making all needful appropriations to

carry on the legitimate purposes of the government; but not to subvert our civil and religious institutions, and swell the arrogance and pamper the pride of the minority men from the lawless rulers. If the minority man from the South will insist on the privilege of boycotting the Southern ballot-box against the wishes of the virtuous and intelligent citizens of this great Republic, let Congress, which has that power, to free enlightened people, with the noble deeds of their veteran fathers shining out on the pages of history, cannot be used in such a base and despotic manner. To our representatives in Congress we are looking, hoping and longing for the adoption of a bill that will bring about a more healthy state of things. If they manfully do their duty in abolishing the test oath, and driving the Southern unapologetic soldiers from the ranks of the Executive, and in performing all needful acts necessary to define the limits of aggressive rulers, their names will brighten down the stream of time on the pages of history.

When Rutherford B. Hayes shall have descended from his inglorious elevation to the ever thickening shades of gathering infamy, followed by the scorn and execrations of his injured and insulted country.

The Revival.

Correspondence of the News.

RALEIGH, April 21.

The revival in progress at the Edenton street Methodist Church is assuming considerable interest. Never before in the history of that church have people been so earnestly engaged in the service of God. Night after night has the church been packed to its utmost to listen to the simple truths presented by Mrs. Moon. May God ever bless that woman. It is clearly evident that the Holy Spirit has been at work in her. It is evident, when Rutherford B. Hayes shall have descended from his inglorious elevation to the ever thickening shades of gathering infamy, followed by the scorn and execrations of his injured and insulted country.

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Maxey followed. He said the Constitution did not confer on the U. S. Government any authority to regulate elections. Therefore it could not be compelled to submit to a majority to modify a law allowing such a power.

The present law interfered with the prerogative of the State Government, which alone had the authority to protect its citizens in the right of a lawful assembly for any purpose whatever. Free government rests on the right of the people to elect it.

The Democratic party could not afford to be condemned for acting on this principle. With reference to Blaine's remarks about the ex-Confederate becoming Senators, Maxey said they were held in high regard, but that they were not in the civil state, but in and endeavoring to hasten the era of genuine brotherhood. Blaine had also alluded to President Lincoln. Maxey said they all accorded Lincoln a fair, just, and fearless administration in action.

His words, "with charity all," were adopted by the South, which acted on a conviction of right, and endeavored to build up the waste places of the war and bring back prosperity to the whole country.

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DAILY NEWS

TUESDAY - - - APRIL 22, 1879
HUSSEY & JORDAN, PROPRIETORS
JOHN B. HUSSEY, Editor.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The data herewith presented is instructive reading. In the matter of public schools Switzerland stands at the head of the nations of Europe. It has fifteen pupils out of each 100 inhabitants, and 7,012 schools, attended by 120,000 pupils. The yearly expense for this is \$1,741,835, or a little over \$4 for each pupil, or \$25 for each school. Then in the next rank comes Germany, where all the children between the ages of six and fourteen are obliged to attend school. The proportion of pupils is fourteen to 100 inhabitants. There are 60,000 schools attended by 6,000,000 pupils. The expense is \$28,000,000, or nearly \$5 a pupil, or \$467 a school. France and Denmark occupy the third rank in the proportion of pupils, which is thirteen to each 100 inhabitants. In France there are 71,947 primary schools and 4,602 upper schools. To these should be added 33,000 evening schools attended by 950,000 persons. The estimated expense for 1879 is over \$12,000,000, or about \$2.75 a pupil of the primary school, or \$67 a school. Denmark has 2,917 schools and 269,000 pupils. Her expense is about \$300,000, or a little over \$4 a pupil, or \$370 a school.

Belgium and Sweden have each twelve pupils to 100 inhabitants. In Belgium there are 8,800 schools and 570,000 pupils. The expense is about \$5,000,000, nearly \$6 a pupil or \$600 a school. Sweden has 8,770 schools and 615,135 pupils. Her expenditure for public education is over \$2,000,000, which makes nearly \$4 a pupil, and \$23 a school. In Holland and Norway the proportion of pupils is the same, eleven for each 100 of the population. Holland has 3,734 schools and 447,707 pupils. She spends over \$3,063,627, or \$7 for each pupil and \$820 for each school. In Norway the expense is nearly \$1,000,000, but the number of the schools and pupils is not given. Spain has nine pupils for each 100 inhabitants, 29,038 schools and 638,288 pupils. She spends over \$5,000,000 for this, making over \$8 a pupil and 165 a school. Austria-Hungary in the eight pupils for each 100 inhabitants, 29,322 schools and 3,050,000 pupils. The expense of these reaches \$14,000,000, or an average of nearly \$5 a pupil, or \$76 a school. Italy has an average of seven pupils for each 100 inhabitants, 47,411 schools and about 2,000,000 pupils. She spends for these nearly \$5,000,000, or over \$2 a pupil, or \$13 a school. Greece has six pupils for each 100 inhabitants, 1,380 schools and 95,000 pupils. She spends about \$400,000 for them, or over \$4 a pupil, or \$22 a school.

England—the rich, powerful and civilized England—is about on a par with Greece. She has only an average of six pupils to each 100 inhabitants. In England, then, there are 58,075 schools and 3,000,000 pupils; the expense reaches \$13,000,000, counting in the gifts of private parties and the income from foundations, making an average of a little over \$4 a pupil or \$22 a school. Portugal, though liberal, has made no great advance in public instruction, though great efforts have been made by her in this direction during the past five years. Her proportion of pupils is only five to each 100 inhabitants, her schools number 4,625 and the pupils 260,000. The expense is not stated.

In Russia there is only one pupil for each 100 inhabitants. The Government, which has squandered millions for the delivery of "brothers' slaves," has established only 34,000 schools and gathered 1,000,000 pupils. It spends over \$5,000,000 or over \$5 a pupil and \$13 a school. Of Turkey no accounts appear. Thus Europe has for a total population of 323,000,000 370,000 schools and 24,000,000 pupils, or an average of eight for each 100 inhabitants, and spends \$67,200,000 for public instruction, or an average of something over \$3 a pupil.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

We assent unqualifiedly to the opinion entertained by the Washington Post, that a tribunal should be established for the investigation of claims against the Government. The Potter bill, defeated in the Senate of the Forty-fifth Congress, was founded in equity and urged by justice and expediency. Either that measure, or something of the same general character, should be enacted.

The interests of the Government and of all honest claimants will be best promoted by the institution of a tribunal to perform the work now developed on Congress, but which can never be properly done by that body.

There are many claims of long standing that ought to be gotten out of the way. If they are just, they should be paid; if fraudulent, they should be thus branded and thrown out. The committees of Congress never have time to do this work well. It accumulates on their hands in increasing volume year by year. Injustice is the inevitable result of such a condition. Honest men have gone down to their graves in vain because they could not get the few hundreds justly due them from the public purse. On the other hand, knaves have drawn thousands from the Treasury on the recommendation of honest committees. They had not time to go into the details of these cases, and there was no one especially employed and paid to defend the public interest. With the honest purpose of doing justly, more than one committee has done just the reverse, and caused the Treasury to pass out for the sake of scheming scoundrels.

It will be so until a judicial tribunal is established to hear evidence and determine what ought to be done in every case, and report the finding to Congress. This will conduce to public and private morality by putting impenitents in the way of fraud. It will take the most objectionable class of lobbyists out of the Capitol, and will remove a fruitful source of scandal. It will be a long step in the direction of justice and honesty.

"LOYALTY"—SO CALLED.

Bragg's (Wisconsin) proposition to abolish the Southern claims commission and stop paying such claims was voted down in the House Wednesday, only sixty-five votes being recorded in that behalf.

This talk of loyalty is as Bragg showed—sheet bosh. There were a few Union men in North Carolina and a good many in Tennessee. But the number of loyal men in the other Southern States was very small. "Mule" loyalty was very general in the South as "claim" loyalty now is among a certain class of adventures. The fact is, these Southern claims have produced more perjury than the country would have been guilty of in 500 years. The Republicans do not shrink in their opposition to General Bragg's proposition. They have been bitterly denouncing "rebel claims," and when the time comes to clinch their arguments they deliberately eat their own words and vote to continue the existence of a Commission whose sole purpose is to audit and pay "rebel claims" slightly disguised.

Equity and justice ought to control the adjudication of these claims.

THE NEW YORK SUN warns the supporters of General Grant that "a man cannot be elected by noise"—he must command the votes. "In a little while," it says, "we shall hear people shouting their hearts out for Grant. By many of his election, as well as his nomination, is already regarded as a foregone conclusion; whereas, even his nomination is far from being a fixed fact yet." The Sun, however, make a great mistake if it supposes that the Grant people are not working as well as talking. They are doing a good deal of both—a good deal more than is healthful for the sober people of this country.

The worst feature of the negro exodus is that thousands of needy and ignorant negroes, men, women and children, are being thrown upon the people of Kansas, and will have to be provided for. Great suffering must ultimately ensue. If the people of Kansas can stand it, the Southern people can; but there are plenty of evidences already that the people of Kansas do not intend to stand it at all.

The British Government has just established a meteorological office, with an "Old Probabilities" perched in it watching the currents. The funny part of the business is that the British papers claim that the Government is starting something entirely new in the world. The new department is only a copy of our own, which has been in operation for years.

CINCINNATI has a Citizens Committee of Moral Reform, which has been questioning the three candidates for Mayor as to whether they will close the places of amusement on Sunday. Mr. Harris replies that he will make no promises, and that is taken to mean that he would not interfere with the theatres and beer gardens. Mr. Jacob and Mr. Oged unqualifiedly pledge themselves to enforce the Sunday laws.

All the great governments except the United States and Austria have adopted hammerless rifles and muskets as the sole equipment of their armies. All others have relegated arms with the old outside hammers to the limb of curiosities together with the flint and steel and muzzle-loading weapons of the past.

One of the Most Horrible Events.

The seduction of the negroes of Louisiana and Mississippi from their old homes to the bleak and uninviting hospitality of the Northwest, is one of the most horrible events of these corrupt and degenerate times. Exactly how many are induced to this melancholy step, sacrificing every little comfort of their former habitations, violently breaking the ties which bound them to the places of their birth, is not yet known.

PERSONAL.

Tomson is described as old and worn-looking.

Mme. Isabelle McCulloch, the divorced wife of Brignoli, is the Buttercup in the new Boston "Pinafore."

Brancker, the historian, continues in perfect health, and may be seen any fine day exercising upon the streets of Washington.

St. Patrick Tudor has arrived at Decatur, Alabama. "When you reach Patagonia, St. Patrick, just whistle, only sixty-five votes being recorded in that behalf.

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Two beautiful English girls, who in their poverty, started a blacksmiths' shop in Louisville, Ky., and they have plenty to do.

Paul, a grand-daughter of the famous painter, John Paul Jones, died last week in Scotland, at the age of seventy-nine. Her ancestor's name was really John Paul. When he entered the privateering business he added the "Jones."

The memorial shaft sent by residents of the West Indies, out of which to erect a monument to Stonewall Jackson, is in the possession of the people of South Carolina.

An aid society for the benefit of Archibald Purcell has been formed by ladies of Cincinnati and cities contiguous thereto. They are showing considerable enthusiasm in their cause, and have arranged a grand concert to take place about the middle of May.

Welcome, then pleasant-sounding syllable once again, the fairies Sho-wa-ee-metts, have arrived in England this summer and try their brawn once more against that of the Britshers. A canvass for funds to enable the club to make the trip was begun in Detroit on Thursday. The new shell to be taken to England has been named the City of Detroit. "Shoes" expect to win this time.

It is probable that the trial of Currie, the murderer of the Rev. C. Porter, will be held in the latter part of next month or the early part of June. Currie's brother, the Mayor of Shreveport, and two other Texas lawyers will act as counsel for the defense. There was no practical result from the meeting of the professors in New York, on Thursday, to form an organization to assist the Trial. The Prosecutor, General Roger A. Pryor, of Brooklyn, has, however, consented to assist in the prosecution. It is estimated that it will cost \$3,000 to defray the expenses of the defense. John T. Brown is ready to hand over \$1,000. William Astor's check for \$800 and his own for \$100 more as soon as the treasurer of the prosecuting fund shall be appointed. Other subscriptions have been made.

THE NEGRO EXODUS.

Good Will Come Out of It.

In view of any prospect of a serious emigration among the blacks, the one and two-horse farms will become paying property. A man and his horse can make more than a two-horse farm, than thirty acres than a four-horse farm can make when cotton rules at eight or nine cents. The threatened evil, therefore, cannot be unmixed. Good will come out of it in the end, and it will be for the standard and the negroes, and not the deluded negro of the South who are now rejoicing in the hope that the fair fields of the South will become a "waste-hollowing wilderness."

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

The Southern Pacific is now running to Maricopa in Arizona 200 miles west of Yuma. By the fall it will meet somewhere in New Mexico the railroad now pushing south from Denver and thus give us a second trans-continental line. Work is also progressing on the Northern Pacific.

The British Government has just established a meteorological office, with an "Old Probabilities" perched in it watching the currents. The funny part of the business is that the British papers claim that the Government is starting something entirely new in the world. The new department is only a copy of our own, which has been in operation for years.

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The Massachusetts Legislature has passed an act permitting women to vote for members of school committees in the towns and cities of that State, but to become a voter it will be necessary for the women to go through such regular forms of registration as it may be required for men, and to pay poll tax, which in Massachusetts is \$2 per annum.

ONLY THE RESULT OF DISAPPOINTMENT.

Southern Home.

The North opposed the negroes going to Kansas—result—the war. Now the Northern Republicans, by an unprincipled system of lies, would induce the negroes to go to Kansas to perish and die. It is about time for the colored man to see who his friends are.

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REPRESENTATIVE STEELE got the floor Friday, and made an able speech in vindication of North Carolina. He commanded the close attention of the House, eliciting frequent and hearty applause. A master of pure English and elegant diction and the possessor of a well-trained and tuned voice, he is an impressive speaker.

THE INDUSTRIOUS ARE Content.

The colored people who are satisfied and desire to remain in the South, are generally the most industrious, hard working people of their race, and are willing and content to remain among those who have and will prove to be their best friends.

THE RAILROAD TO HENDERSONVILLE IS LET UNDER A CONTRACT THAT THE CARS ARE TO RUN INTO THAT PLACE BY JUNE 1.

Border Review.

If the southern people will be true to themselves, they will be benefited by this immigration from among the large population that has been of no advantage to us to date.

WHAT WILL BECOME OF THEM.

What is to be done with them is a question that is bothering the Kansas people, and what is to be done of them is a problem that time alone will solve.

THE BURGAW AND ONSLOW RAILROAD COMPANY.

This new company, under a charter obtained at the Legislature, will hold their first meeting at Jacksonville on Monday the 12th of May. A public meeting in favor of building the road will be held on that day at Jacksonville, and a large attendance is expected.

We learn that Pender, Onslow and other sections are warmly in favor of the new railroad.

It is to be hoped that the new railroad will be built in time to meet the new railroad.

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DAILY NEWS

TUESDAY - - - APRIL 22, 1879.

Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, April 21.

For the South Atlantic States, rising barometer, easterly winds, slightly warmer, clear and warmer.

Index to New Advertisements.

LAWRENCE & SMITH—Statement.

R. W. WHARTON—Notice.

R. E. LUMSDEN—Local notice.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

The Visitor is the name of a new penny paper just started in this city.

A meeting of Raleigh Chapter No. 10, will be held at Masonic Hall to night at 7½ o'clock.

Subscribers for the "old reliable" Raleigh News, now in its eighth year. Price \$5 per annum.

The post box in front of the State Bank, the most used of any in the city. A dozen more postal boxes are needed for the wants of all parts of Raleigh.

Miss Holton, who some time since obtained license to practice law in this State, has located for practice in Dobson, Surry county, in partnership with her brother.

The Border Review published a Henderson is an excellent paper. Messrs. Collins & Harper were for a long while on the News. They are live newspaper men.

Cotton is on the move right along in this market during the past week. Col. Thomas told the cotton editor of the News yesterday, that his sales in this staple have amounted to over \$25,000 since the 1st of April.

The Orange Guards, commanded by Captain Benham Cameron, have been ordered to be present at the hanging of Bowell, in Hillsboro, on Friday next.

A meeting of the Ladies' Memorial Association will be held at the residence of Mrs. Branch to-night at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is desired, as matters of importance will be discussed.

S. M. Hatchett, Esq., assisted Dr. Ashton in amputating the leg of the man that was run over the other day by the train near Hargett street station. The wound was dressed to-day, and the doctor says it is in a good condition as any he ever saw.

Mr. Watson, the popular grocery merchant, discontinued the sale of liquor after the 1st of May. For the present, he is selling his stock now on hand at cost.

A very handsome picture of Stonewall Jackson and General Lee, in an interview the evening before the battle of Chancellorsville, is on exhibition at Petty & Jones'. It is a fine piece of art, and has been attracting much attention in N. Y. City.

—On account of the great anxiety of the people to hear the results of the Moon and stars, and the great number of the crowds in attendance, it was decided that Miss Painter will hold a series of meetings at Person St. Church, beginning on Tuesday evening, 22d inst., to "the Brazil Papers," with the first of "the Brazil Papers," which have been so long in preparation. In order to give new subscribers the opening chapters of Mrs. Burnett's "Little Women," and "Little Men," the editor, the bound "Volume XVII" in the new and elegant olive-green embossed covers (instead of the unbound numbers) for the past six months, without charge; the price for \$4.00 will be sent Volume XVII bound, and the same price for "Volume XVIII" from "October" to "January," inclusive, with four frontispiece portraits of Longfellow, Emerson, Holmes and Whittier.

Scriver & Co., 743 Broadway, N. Y.

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Dr. Price has been years perfecting his perfume, and has given it a name given a title that does not belong to them, but called just what they are—Unique Perfumes, and the makers are not ashamed of their name or afraid to allow them to stand on their own merits.

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Coats, from 50 cents.

Vests, from 50 cents.

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A full stock of ladies' slippers, from 50 cents, at Woolcott's Open Front Store, Wilmington.

—Poetry.

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How beautiful the vision seems, And life's troub'led cares, To drink of good old champagne And smoke Capital Cigar.

From the Capital Cigar Store, opposite the Postoffice.

Standard.

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For sale at wholesale by W. H. DODD.

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